

the property purchased by non-residents of the making of said roll; and property to be rated according to the rule of valuation adopted in making out the township assessment roll: *Provided*, That no property shall be twice assessed, and said transcript together with such additions as shall be made as aforesaid, shall be the assessment roll of said district, and all taxes to be raised in such district, shall be levied upon the taxable property thereof in proportion to such valuation.

2. To post up whenever any tax shall have been assessed upon the inhabitants of property of his district, in the most frequent and central place, a list of the persons so taxed with the amount set opposite to their respective names, at least thirty days previous to the same being offered for collection.

3. To call a meeting of the district board in case any person shall complain to him during the above named period of being taxed, beyond his due proportion, which shall examine into the ground of said complaint, and revise, alter or confirm said assessment as in their judgment justice shall require. And at the end of the time specified, he shall certify the same upon the tax list, and present it to the moderator for his warrant.

4. It shall be the duty of the assessor to collect all taxes assessed upon the inhabitants and taxable property of his district, and pay them over on the warrant of the moderator. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax when called upon, it shall be the duty of the assessor, to collect the same by distress, and sale of the goods and chattels of such persons whereover to be found in said district, having first published such sale for at least ten days by posting up notices thereof in three of the most public places in the district, and in the collection of taxes upon lands or tenements, said assessors shall make returns to the treasurer of the county in the same manner as township collectors, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to sell the lands and tenements for the collection of said school tax in the same manner as is required for the collection of township and county taxes.

Sec. 16. The director shall have power, and it shall be his duty,

1. To record all the proceedings of the district in a book to be kept for that purpose, and preserve copies of all the reports made to the board of school inspectors.

2. To employ by and with the advice and consent of the moderator and assessor, or either of them, qualified teachers, see them examined, and paid by a draft upon the township board of inspectors, said draft not to exceed the amount due said district on account of the appointment of the board of school inspectors.

3. Whenever the appointment shall not be sufficient to pay for the services of any such teachers, it shall be the duty of the director to call a meeting of the district board for the purpose of levying the balance upon the taxable inhabitants of the district, the amount so levied not to exceed the sum voted by the district, at its annual meeting.

4. Within ten days of the time of his appointment, the director shall take the names of all belonging to it, between the ages of five and seventeen years inclusive.

5. A copy of this list he shall furnish to each and every teacher employed within the district; and require every such teacher carefully to note the time of the attendance of each and every scholar, and to make a return of the same to the director.

6. It shall be the duty of the director to provide the necessary appendages to each school house, and keep them in good condition and repair during the time of school, and an accurate account of all expenses incurred.

7. He shall present said account to the district board to be assessed and collected in the manner herein before prescribed.

8. At the end of the year, the school director shall report to the township board of inspectors, the number who have attended school, the amount of money received from the township board of inspectors, the amount raised within the district, and for what purposes; and the books used in said school, said report to be forwarded to the office of the township clerk, on or before the day of the annual meeting of said district.

Sec. 17. The moderator, director and assessor shall constitute the district board, and they shall have power, and it shall be their duty,

1. To levy and assess upon the taxable property all moneys voted by the district; and the same requisite for the necessary appendages, and fuel for the school-house during the continuance of any school.

2. To purchase, or lease a site, as designated by the district, for the school-house, in the corporate name thereof, and to build, hire or purchase such school-house, out of the funds collected for that purpose.

3. To divide the public moneys received by the district for the year into not more than two parts, and to assign and apply one of such portions to each term a school may be kept, in payment of the teacher or teachers for services for the same.

4. To require of the assessor a bond to be given to the district, in double the amount of taxes to be collected in the district, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the moderator and director, conditioned for the faithful appropriation of all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office. Said bond to be lodged in the hands of the moderator. And in case of a non-fulfillment of the condition thereof, the moderator and the director, or either of them, may cause a suit for the penalty of said bond, to be commenced in the name of the district before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 18. The district board shall have power to fill by appointment any vacancy that shall occur by death, removal, or disability to act. And it shall be the duty of the board to supply such vacancy within ten days after the time of its occurrence.

Sec. 19. Each member of the district board shall receive such compensation for his or her services as shall be voted in district meeting.

Art. 2. District libraries.

Sec. 20. Each and every district, that shall comply with the fifth provision of the eighth section of this act, shall be entitled to its proportion of the clear proceeds of all

lines collected within the county for any breach of the penal laws and also its proportion of the equivalent for exemption from military duty according to the number of children between the ages of five and seventeen years inclusive.

Art. 4. Township board of school inspectors their powers and duties.

Sec. 21. There shall be chosen at each annual township meeting, three school inspectors in the same manner as other township officers are chosen.

Sec. 22. Said inspectors shall have power, and it shall be their duty,

1. To meet within ten days of their election, at the office of the township clerk, who shall be ex-officio clerk of the board, and organize, by choosing one of their number chairman, who shall preside at their meetings.

2. To divide their township into such a number of districts, and to regulate, and alter the boundaries of said school districts, as may from time to time be necessary.

3. To describe and number the school districts of their township.

4. To apply for and receive from the county treasurer all moneys appropriated for the primary schools in their township, and from the collector of their township, and from the collector of their township, all moneys raised therein for the same purpose as soon as the same shall be due.

5. To apportion the school moneys received by them on or before the first of March of each year, among the several school districts, and parts of districts, in their township, in proportion to the number of scholars in each, between the ages of five and seventeen years, as the same shall be shown by the last annual report of the director of each district: *Provided*, No money shall be apportioned to any district from which a report shall not have been received, nor to any district in which a school shall not have been kept at least three months, during the year immediately preceding, by a qualified teacher.

Sec. 23. The chairman of the board of inspectors shall be the treasurer of said board; and it shall be the duty of the inspectors to require of said chairman a bond, to be given to the township, in double the amount to be received by him, in two sufficient sureties to be approved by the supervisor or township clerk, conditioned for the faithful appropriation of all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office; said bond to be lodged with the township clerk, who is hereby authorized, in case of the non-fulfillment of the condition of said bond, to sue for the penalty thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 24. On or before the fifteenth day of November of each year, they shall make out and transmit to the county clerk a report setting forth—

1. The whole number of districts in their township.

2. The number of districts from which reports have been made within the year.

3. The length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.

4. The amount of public money paid to each.

5. The number of children taught in each and the number belonging to each district between the ages of five and seventeen years.

6. The amount of moneys received from the school fund, and also the amount raised in the township for the support of primary schools and the manner the same has been appropriated.

Sec. 25. If the board of school inspectors shall neglect or refuse to make such report by the time set forth in the preceding section, they shall forfeit for the use of the schools of their township the sum of fifty dollars and the full amount of the money lost by their failure, with interest on the same; to be recovered in an action of debt by the township collector, before any court having competent jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 26. Whenever it may be necessary or convenient to form a district from two or more adjoining townships, the inspectors or a majority of them from each of such adjoining townships, may form a district from the same, and the director of the district so formed shall make returns to each township from which said district is formed specifying in said returns that only which belongs to said township.

Sec. 27. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine annually all persons offering themselves as candidates for teaching in primary schools in the township, in regard to moral character, learning, ability to teach school; and if satisfied that such candidates possess the requisite qualifications, they shall deliver to the person so examined a certificate signed by them in such form as shall be prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction, which certificate shall be in force only one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 28. Whenever the inspectors shall deem it necessary, they may re-examine any teacher of any primary school in their township, and if found wanting in the requisite qualifications, they may annul any certificate given to such teacher, by giving to such person ten days written notice to that effect, and filing the same in the office of the clerk of their township.

Sec. 29. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to visit all such schools in their township, at least twice in each year, as shall be organized according to law; to inquire into their condition, examine the scholars, and give such advice to both teacher and scholars as they shall deem proper.

Sec. 30. In case of the death, removal or disability to act, of any one of the inspectors, the board shall fill such vacancy by appointment.

Sec. 31. Whenever any district board shall fail to supply any vacancy within the time limited in section eighteen, the board of inspectors shall fill the same by appointment.

Sec. 32. The inspectors shall be entitled to receive for their services the sum of one dollar per day, to be audited and paid as the account of other township officers is audited and paid.

Sec. 33. Any person elected or appointed school inspector who shall neglect or refuse, without sufficient cause, to serve as such, shall forfeit to the use of the school fund of his township the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered as prescribed in the twenty-third section of this act.

Art. 5. Of certain duties of the township clerk.

Sec. 34. The township clerk shall be ex-officio clerk of the board of school inspectors, and shall have power, and it shall be his duty—

1. To attend all meetings of the inspectors and to prepare under their direction, all their reports, estimates and apportionments of school moneys, and to record the same and all their proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose.

2. To receive and keep all reports made to the inspectors from the directors of the school district, and all the books and papers belonging to the inspectors, and file the same in his office.

3. To receive all such communications as may be directed to him from the superintendent of public instruction, and to deliver the same in the manner directed therein.

4. To transmit to the clerk of the county all such reports as may be made for such clerk by the inspectors, and generally to do and execute all such things as belong to his office and may be required of him by the inspectors.

Art. 6. Of certain duties of the county clerk.

Sec. 35. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each county, on or before the first of November of every year, to make and transmit to the superintendent of public instruction a report, in writing, containing the whole number of townships from which the required reports have been made to him by the inspectors of schools, and containing a certified copy of each of such reports.

Sec. 36. Any clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make such report by the time so limited shall, for such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be used for the schools of said county, to be recovered in an action of debt, to be commenced in the name of the superintendent of public instruction; and the moneys so received shall, when received by the superintendent be paid into the treasury of the county to the credit for the use of the district or districts which may suffer from such neglect of the clerk, and the sum may be drawn out by the proper authority of said district or districts.

Art. 7. Distribution of the income of the school funds.

Sec. 37. The moneys to be hereafter distributed annually for the support of primary schools shall be payable on the first Monday of September in each year, on the warrant of the auditor general, to the treasurer of the several counties.

Sec. 38. The treasurers of the counties shall apply for and receive such moneys as are apportioned to their respective counties, when the same shall become due.

Sec. 39. The treasurer of each county, when he shall receive such moneys, shall give notice in writing to the chairman or clerk of the board of school inspectors of each township in his county, of the amount apportioned to such township, and shall hold the same subject to the order of the inspectors.

Sec. 40. In case any moneys apportioned to any township shall not be applied for by such inspectors, the moneys so remaining shall be added to the moneys next received by the treasurer for distribution, from the superintendent of public instruction and in the same proportion distributed.

Sec. 41. Whenever the clerk of any county shall receive from the superintendent notice of the apportionment of moneys for his county, he shall file the same in his office, and within one week transmit a certified copy thereof to the county treasurer, and to the clerk of the board of supervisors; and said clerk shall lay such copy before the supervisors at their next meeting.

Sec. 42. It shall be the duty of the supervisors at such meeting, to add to the sums of money to be raised in each of the townships of the county, a sum equal to that which shall have been apportioned to such township, to be levied and collected in the same manner as other moneys are directed to be raised in the township.

Sec. 43. The supervisors shall cause and require the collector of each township, by their warrant, to pay such moneys when collected to the chairman of the board of school inspectors of each township for the use of schools therein.

Sec. 44. Should any township neglect or refuse to elect a board of school inspectors the collector shall pay the moneys so collected to the county treasurer; to be apportioned among the several townships, as provided in the fortieth section of this act.

Art. 8. Officers required to transmit to their successors in office.

Sec. 45. Each and every officer created by the provisions of this act, who shall receive by virtue of his office any books, papers, or moneys, and shall refuse to deliver the same to his successor in office, or shall willfully mutilate or destroy the same or any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 46. This act shall take effect on and after the first of April next.

Approved March 20, 1837.

A true copy, KINTZING PATRICHETTE,

Secretary of State.

Recipe for making exulting shoes.—A nobleman of Gascony, for all Gascons are noblemen, complaining that his pumps did not last long enough, the humble shoemaker asked him of what stuff his lordship should like to have them made? "Make them," said he, "of the throat of a chorister, the quarter of the skin of a wolf's neck, and the sole of a woman's tongue." The astonished Crispin made bold with a second question, in the shape of a timid hesitating "Pourquoi?" "Why you blockhead," replied the wag, "because the first never admits water, the second never bends on either side, and the last always in motion, never wears out."

The Difference between Nantucket and Boston Girls.—When a wild girl attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says—"Come, sheer off, or I'll split your main sail with a typhoon!" but the Boston girls hold still and they are pretty well kissed, and then they flare up all at once and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed!"

## THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT OF THE SESSION—AND THE JUDICIAL BILL.

One of the severest struggles known to the history of Congress, was made to defeat the extension of the judiciary over the eight states in the south and west. Some of them have been deprived of the benefits of the circuit system for nearly twenty years.

During the whole of Gen. Jackson's administration, anxious solicitude was felt to add two new circuits, but the opposition had the majority in the senate, and the ability to defeat the attempt, which was openly resisted for the reason that they were unwilling that President Jackson should fill the appointments. When Mr. Van Buren was elected, however, and the administration had a majority in the senate, and a majority of at least forty in the house, no further obstacles stood in the way, and no excuse could be given by the representatives in congress belonging to the minority party, for withholding equal benefits from the new states. The minority through the entire south and west, held one uniform language in relation to that powerful class, the legal profession, to wit: that the administration party were not in earnest; they did not intend to extend the federal judiciary, but meant to hold up the measure to "rattle the palates" of prominent men desiring to be judges, and keep them firm to the support of the administration; that the course was a favorite one with the New York leaders, and was obviously a means to divide the party, and to divide the party, and to divide the party.

But at the opening of the last session, Mr. Grundy of Tennessee was elected Chairman; he forthwith reported a bill laying off two new circuits, and in a form so unobjectionable that the bill passed the senate without objection, and was sent to the house. There, all parties from the eight new states were not only content with the bill, but most anxious for its passage. Nor had the members of Congress any excuse to furnish their constituents should the bill fail, save the one for so many years urged as true by the opposition, "that the majority were playing false, and defeating the measure with sinister views to future electioneering." These representations, so long and so perseveringly made, had impressed themselves strongly on the minds of the people, and especially the bar, of the excluded states; a great majority had more or less confidence in their truth; and had the judiciary bill failed, not one in fifty would have doubted the faithfulness of the majority; they had the undoubted power in each house, and why it was not exercised to carry into effect this great national measure, no member of the house could have explained; to have reasoned with the bar, or the people, that rulers of the majority's own making had cut off the bill, whilst hundreds of trifling claims, and petty appropriations to promote local ends, were acted on, would have been treated with ridicule and contempt, and him who asserted it, with scorn.

To defeat the bill, therefore, was likely to sap the administration party in eight states, and to bring its sincerity into disrepute in many more. To this end, a powerful exertion was made by that factious knot of malcontents to every public interest headed by Mr. Bell.

On the night of the second of March the civil list bill was apparently within a few minutes of being passed—and then the judiciary bill was next reached, and passed to a third and final reading in the house certainly within the hour, if no embarrassment were thrown in the way. There was not opposed to it equal to a call of the yeas and nays—one fifth. To defeat it, was only possible by speaking against time the whole of the sitting of Thursday.

This was determined on, and about nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Peyton rose and offered to amend the civil list bill, by the appointment of an agent for the district of Columbia, and a tirade of abuse against the administration was gone into, and pursued for some four hours: then Mr. Wise followed for about as long; and at daylight, Friday morning, they ceased, and the house adjourned until ten o'clock. It met, and passed the civil list bill, by which time another appropriation bill was returned from the senate with amendments. This passed through the house in committee, another member of course being in the chair; and instantly the talented eloquence of the Judiciary committee, Mr. Thomas of Maryland, called for the Judiciary bill. It struck Mr. Bell like lightning. He had heretofore kept concealed; professing to be friendly to the passage of the judiciary bill, "if it could be reached," yet saying, "he thought there was no necessity for hurrying it through at that time." Mr. Bell could not stand it longer—his vindictiveness got the better of his cunning, and he made opposition to the bill. Mr. Robertson of Virginia began vigorously to oppose it; not directly, but proposing one circuit should be added to each circuit for eight States! After he was through, Mr. Speaker Polk rose for the first time since he has been in the chair to address the house. He appealed with an energy, depth of feeling, and vigorous eloquence, to the sense of justice "inherent in every heart" (in his own words), that operated like magic; the vast and listening crowd was hushed into the silence of a church; and the Speaker closed with a hum of approbation, perhaps as deep and universal as has ever been witnessed in that house, without distinction of party, (Mr. Bell alone excepted). This forbidding and unexpecting man drew to the great measure of the session, unanimous, and unqualifying support. The speaker's rising was wholly unexpected—probably even to himself. The appeal was an utter surprise upon Mr. Bell, and those acting obviously and not notably by his direction; it was of a character so soothing, straightforward, and powerful; the effect so conclusive, and eminently gratifying to those Mr. Bell was seeking by his rancor and double-dealing to injure, as to draw to the address, short as it was, a degree of heartfelt applause, probably never meted out to one of the speakers in either house of congress. The friends of the measure had no time to speak—the last day and the last hours of the session had come. The work was to be done by an appeal—a short and powerful appeal to a sense of justice; and never

was, nor never will one be more successfully made. If the most unpretending man, for his talents, this, or perhaps any country, has ever seen, could be carried away by vanity the Speaker was sorely tempted to err.

The old whigs, to a man, buried all recollections of the past—the house took a receding—they crowded around their injured and slandered speaker, determined to make him amends for the foul abuse day after day heaped upon him, whilst in the chair, where he had no right or power to reply. "Polk and the bill shall pass!" was repeated with a depth of feeling and vigor of purpose, that paid a hundred fold the Speaker had suffered from vulgar violence, and coarse and vindictive abuse. The enthusiasm of the house hushed into silence the two fierce partisans that had been the night before enacting Mr. Bell's boasts—as his vindictiveness did not sleep—as it never sleeps.

Mr. Bell attacked the bill; he professed to be friendly to the extension of the Judiciary, but declared one circuit sufficient, and offered to amend: declared the object was "to provide for a certain individual," obviously alluding to one of his own constituents, and hinted at party arrangements. Members wished to reply. They had served Mr. Bell, whilst he was chairman of the Judiciary committee; and knew, as did almost every member, that he had advocated two circuits, and a similar bill, long before Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States, and that his course was grounded upon party vindictiveness and personal revenge. Shall we answer him? was the question. It would answer the very end he seeks, was the reply; it would provoke discussion—the bill he wants; it would be death to the bill. Profound silence was maintained, and the question called for. The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Bell and his friends. They could not command a force to even delay the house with the yeas and nays; the bill passed and Mr. Bell was laughed at as a defeated juggler. After the Judiciary bill was disposed of, the other bills were passed as fast as possible until after midnight, without the slightest party feeling making its appearance amongst the old whigs and democrats. They acted together, equally scorning Mr. Bell's hypocrisy and malignity; equally despising himself and the half-dram instruments who, at his desire, had consumed one-fourth of the time of Congress, and spent 150,000 dollars of the public money at an attempt to blast the reputation of Gen. Jackson and his friends, by proving them corrupt.—Globe.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

New-Orleans, March 26.—You must not doubt have observed in the course of my correspondence, that whenever we have an arrival from the Mexican coast, many reports are put in circulation, calculated to frighten the many emigrants that arrive daily, bound to Texas, and to mislead the public on the state of affairs in that Republic, as also in Mexico. This was the case on the arrival of the schooner Bonita, from Tampico, when that ridiculous letter was published in the Merchant's Exchange Reading Room, in which it was stated that 7000 infantry, 1200 cavalry, 20 sails, exclusive of two armed steamboats, expected from Jamaica, were to leave Matamoros for Texas.

Yesterday it was reported in town, with reference to a passenger arrived on board the Atlantic, that the Mexican army, consisting of about 3800 men of all arms, had commenced crossing with the camp equipment, and that the general opinion was that the army would commence marching about the last of March; that the Mexicans intended to occupy Bexar, Goliad and Comaru, which were considered as the keys of Texas, and having possession of those places, the operation of the army would secure points d'appui, where they might conduct their operations at leisure, while they would by this means hold the Texan army in check.

Now I can assure you in a most positive manner, that Gen. Bravo had formally declared that no movement could take place among his army until the important question of the Presidential election was entirely settled, and internal tranquillity restored to the country.

Bustamante has not quitted the city of Mexico, where he is too well employed electioneering, and trying to keep in awe the partisans of Santa Anna. The presidential election was in progress and ought to terminate on the 20th instant, probably in favour of Bustamante. In the mean time, the Gaceta del Gobierno, which is under the control of Tornel, shows a remarkable partiality to Santa Anna. The Lima organ of the aristocratic party, does not seem to be satisfied with the declaration made by the prisoner of San Jacinto, in his first communications to the Government, since his return to the country. It says that it is ridiculous to deny that His Excellency concluded a shameful treaty or convention with the Texans, which document bears the date of Velasco, July 4th, 1836. The Cosmopolita, an opposition paper, continues its violent attacks against the Centralists and Santanistas, advocating the establishment of the Constitution of 1824. The partisans of Santa Anna on their side, are not dormant. Various pamphlets have already been circulated, designed to repel the accusations of his adversaries, and to justify his conduct in Texas.

In view of the foregoing information, and the particulars conveyed in my last letter, you may form your own conclusions as to the influence which such a state of things in Mexico, must have on the future destiny of Texas, as also on the ultimate success of Santa Anna, should he be determined to resume the reins of the government. Enough—for I am sick of Mexico, and Mexican affairs, as many of your readers must be.

Typographical Errors.—A publisher of a periodical paper at the south offers \$100 for the best tail for his paper. A man at the east offers for sale a large quantity of *fun powder*, and several boxes of *pigeon*. A person in New-York advertises a *house* to let and possession given immediately. At an inquest held on the body of a glutton, who died in devouring a part of a goose, the verdict *suffocation* was printed with more truth than was intended, *suffocation*.

A lawyer was once trying to pose a narrative witness, who spoke of the *running rigging* of a ship.

"Do tell me," said the lawyer, "have you ever seen a rigging set out and run?"

"No," said Jack, "but I have seen a rope walk." (ropewalk).—Boston Pearl & G. Lacy.

## CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1837.

Constantine Village Election.—Our first village election is to be on Monday next—commencing at nine o'clock A. M., and closing at three o'clock P. M. Two judges and a clerk for the day, are to be chosen by the electors present, *viz* one, and seven trustees to be elected by ballot. The trustees are to meet on the Monday following, qualify, choose one of their own number, president, appoint a village clerk, and make provision for the appointment of election of a treasurer, three assessors, a marshal, &c.

The duties of the ward in regard to by-laws, regulations and ordinances, will be seen in the act of incorporation, which we shall publish, as soon as we get a certified copy.

A Signal.—In the original insertion of Marriages, when the "printer's fee" has been received, the names are put in CAPITALS. Otherwise, or when copied from other papers, they appear only in SMALL CAPS. Let this be understood generally, and we should not so often see the childish announcement, that "the printer has got a piece of cake!"

Sands McCamley has been elected a representative to the legislature, in Calhoun county, to supply the place of Gen. Convis, deceased.

One of the printers in Ohio deals in his neighborly types, the provoking title of "state prison guards," and terms his paper the "Zell-Haus." We would recommend a printer's convention in that state; provided, it should result in a reformation, from a vile to a decent usage of one another, and to a regard for the common sense of their readers.

Ohio is rather largely supplied with licentious presses, a circumstance which tells unfavorably for the moral department of her people. If the news readers, or rather news patrons, did not countenance scurrilous newspapers would be short lived—provided, that better ones could be obtained. So, a thorough reformation among readers as well as printers is important.

Perhaps it may yet be found desirable, in every state, to have a general convention of the people on the subject of moral reform, at which resolutions should be adopted, not to patronize any publisher of profane, scurrilous or abusive practice. But the day for such reform, in some sections of America, we apprehend must be at a great distance beyond the year 1837.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer sneers at the modern effort among the printers of Kentucky, to refrain from slang and vituperation. We should think he would. It would look well in him, to say as little as possible on the subject.

If any publisher abuses for an exchange with us of harsh sentences and smart throws, we advise him to read over the annexed quoted paragraph six or seven times—especially the last few words. It is descriptive of one Kenrick, a malignant fellow, who used to wage an ineffectual warfare against Oliver Goldsmith—

"A love of notoriety, a jealous and perverse temper, led him to assail all who enjoyed reputation, or whose success excited his envy, often avowedly as if courting a contest by reply, and never losing an opportunity of displaying his hand against every man; and if there was anything in his course from that ignominy accorded to such as, from want of principle and character, become a species of privileged libelers. He was, therefore, rarely answered."

We mention, that the "State Journal," at Ann Arbor, said, "Mr. Van Buren once made a long speech against the right of universal suffrage," and asked its editor to state when that time was. In his paper of the 6th inst., he has copied our paragraph, and appended some smart remarks, referring us to his first page for "an answer," hoping we would "publish the remarks of Mr. Van Buren." We turned to his first page, but could find no "answer" there; and the "long speech," against "the right of universal suffrage," was not there, either. To be sure, the editor has copied into his first page, half a column which he has the presumption to read—"Mr. Van Buren's Speech against universal suffrage,"—which exhibits nothing more than the preference formerly maintained by hundreds of the best men in the state of New-York—the "distinctive character of an elector," the property qualification—which was matter of debate, in the convention of that state to amend the constitution, some fifteen years ago. He who is now president of the United States, it is true, took part in that debate, and advocated what to him then appeared to be the right side of the question; but that he ever made a long speech against the right of universal suffrage, is not true.

But—if the Journal man will have his say about it, we would inform him that the agitation of such a thread bare tale can be of no interest, even to his own party, only when the subject of it happens to be a candidate for office. We will drop the matter, on our part, till that time shall again arise.

Fire.—For want of a single Fire Engine, the Pavilion and other valuable property at Niles, Michigan, were destroyed. The next mail will (or should) bring an order from that place for one or more of Selys's first rate Rochester Fire Engines. Other destitute places should forthwith take the hint.—Rochester Republican.

Yes—we do take the hint. From the same cause as above, two dwelling houses in the heart of our village, were yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, burned to ashes. Various pamphlets have already been sent to Monday, and by Tuesday's mail an order for one of "Selys's first rate," will be sent.

The buildings destroyed were at the corner of Washington and Motville streets, the upper stories of which had recently been occupied as a cabinet shop and chair factory. They belonged to Robert Abbott, of Detroit. Three families occupied the houses, a portion of whose furniture was destroyed. The fire communicated from a bad chimney, and raged furiously.

The Erie Canal was to have been opened on the 20th inst.

Navigation is open on Lake Ontario. The Steam Boat United States, VanCleave, left Rochester Harbor on the 18th for Lewiston, with 300 passengers.

Yonkers are now running on Lake Michigan; between St. Joseph and Chicago and Milwaukee.

Navigation on Lake Erie, at our last dates, was open as far down as Ashkula. The ice is all broken in pieces, but it requires a strong wind from the American shore to set it adrift "over the border" into its majesty's dominions. A few days more and we shall get our mail by the lake.

A letter from the Post-Master General to Sheldon McKnight, Esq. Post-Master at Detroit, states that the Detroit Post-Office is yet and is to remain a Distributing Office.

"We are now convinced, that the 'specie circular' will not be immediately rescinded, and that it may be for the best, that it should not be; though we learn from the Marshall Times, that Mr. Cray, our representative, speaks with confidence in relation to its speedy repeal." That confidence, however, probably rests on a belief in the prudence of the executive toward the safety of our moneyed institutions, that the repeal will be as "specie" as that will admit.

The opinion of the afternoon general, Mr. Butler, to whom President Jackson referred the matter, has at length appeared—and although the direct opposite, the very antipode from any thing we had expected, we are strongly induced to fall in with it—chiefly from the circumstance, that one of the hottest whig presses in the state of New-York, the Rochester Democrat, is disposed for once to concur with a measure of the administration—saying—"We are free to confess, that there is much force in the cause assigned for keeping the Treasury Circular still pending." And further, the same paper says—"If it is the design of the Bank of England to draw the specie from this country to prevent or check embargos abroad, it is clearly our policy to avert that blow, by every possible effort at home."

That is one of the reasons given by Mr. Butler of the inexpediency of an immediate repeal of the circular. Another is—That if the order was now repealed, the western and southwestern banks would not be able to keep their specie, and while they parted with that, they would at the same time increase their issues and other facilities to a large extent." His opinion is, "that (on the ruin of the banks) the speculations in public lands would be vastly increased, and the whole national domain, so far as it is now subject to entry, would be immediately bought up by speculators, with deposit bank notes not worth a farthing."

We will publish the attorney general's whole opinion, or a synopsis of it, next week. His objections, it should be remembered, are against the immediate repeal of the circular, only.

In the obituary corner of several papers we observe the death recorded of CASSIUS NINE and LAURA his wife, on the 7th and 11th of March, aged 36 and 19 years, at Palmyra, Lenawee co., Michigan, with the annexed singular paragraph:—